

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2246.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3 SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100 or more, at their credit may, at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked on HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,300,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF } PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSON, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq.
N. A. SIERS, Esq.
E. A. SOLON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 1 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 58,000.

Registered Office, 49, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

" " 6 " 4 "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on a Vantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
H. A. HERBERT,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. every half hour.
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.
NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.
10.40 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MAECEWEN, FRICKEL & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889.

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

IMPORTERS OF TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

FRESH TOBACCOES.
Richmond Gem Cut.

FRESH CIGARETTES.
Sweet Caporals.

Old Rip.

Kinney's Straight Cuts.

Will's Three Castles.

Little Beauties.

Will's Bristol Bird's Eye.

Richmond Straight Cut.

Cope's Golden Cloud.

Virginia Brights.

Barborough's Golden Rain.

Duke's Cameo.

Happy Thought.

Kinney's Special Favours.

Dollar Brand.

Straight Cut.

Golden Eagle.

Cleopatra Egyptian Flowers.

Golden Seal.

Sweet Caporals Selected.

Golden Seal.

Kinney's Half Caporals.

SWEET CAPORALS.

MANILA CIGARS.

Regalia Britannica—Media Regalia—Flor de Prensados.

Cilindros—Principes—Caprichos Princesas.

Exquisitos—Non Plus Ultra—Reina Victoria.

Regios—Regalia Imperial—Regalia Oriental.

A large assortment of Meerschaum, Iriar Root and Asbestos Pipes, Meerschaum and Amber Cigar and Cigarette Tubes, Russia, Morocco and Calf Cigar and Cigarette Cases, and every description of Smoker's Requisites.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1889.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. S.S. "PORT ADELAIDE," FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-day.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 27th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1889. [638]

Shipping.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship,

"TITAN,"

C. H. Allyn, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & CO.,

Hongkong, 27th May, 1889. [649]

FOR NEW YORK:

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship,

"SOUTHERN CROSS,"

Bailey, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & CO.,

Hongkong, 15th May, 1889. [602]

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG:

THE 3/3 L. I. German Bark,

"PAPA,"

Heane, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & CO.,

Hongkong, 10th April, 1889. [439]

FOR NEW YORK:

THE 3/3 A. I. American Ship,

"AGONER,"

Lothrop, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & CO.,

Hongkong, 10th April, 1889. [441]

FOR NEW YORK:

THE 3/3 A. I. American Bark,

"TOKSBURY I.—SWEAT,"

Gooding, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & CO.,

Hongkong, 10th April, 1889. [440]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANT-
WERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE,
BLACK SEA AND BALTIC
PORTS;

ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June, 1889, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "NECKAR," Capt. H. Supper, with MAILED,
PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted on board until 1 P.M.,
Cargo will be received on board until 1 P.M.,
Specie and Parcels until 10 A.M., on the 5th of June, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENCY'S Office).
Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May 1889.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE.

VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"PORT FAIRY"

1,510 Tons Register, Clark, Commander
will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY,
the 6th June, at NOON.

To be followed by the S. S. "ABYSSINIA" on
the 20th June and the S. S. "BATAVIA" on
the 4th July.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at
Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the
regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship
Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:

To Vancouver and Victoria, (Mex.) \$185.00

To all Common Points in Canada } \$20.00

and the United States } 230.00

To Liverpool 300.00

To London 305.00

To other European Points at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs

Intimations.

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
L I M I T E D,**
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND DETAIL DRUGGISTS,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

DAKIN'S CHOLERA ELIXIR,
For Administration in
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, &c.

THIS well tried remedy has been in extensive use in India, Burmah, and some parts of China for many years, and has proved beyond doubt its efficacy in arresting the rapid progress of Cholera symptoms, and in combating this fatal malady when developed.

An infallible stand-by, no House should be without it.

Cholera Belts, Hot Boxes, Hot Water Bottles, etc., etc.

Sold in 3 & 8 oz. Stopped bottles, at \$1.50 and \$3.

22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 28th May, 1889. [3]

FOR HOT CLIMATES.

**WATSON'S
EFFERVESCENT SALINE.**

AN effervescent preparation, forming when mixed with water a cooling and refreshing beverage pleasant to the taste, and invaluable for maintaining the system in a healthy and natural condition.

It relieves Bilious Headaches, Feverishness, and Indigestion, and is specially recommended for sluggish and inactive Liver, Heartburn, Acidity, Scorbutic Eructations, and Blotches on the Skin, &c.

It is an excellent Aperient, and forms a capital substitute for Seidlitz Powders.

In Bottles, 75 Cents each.

**WATSON'S
PURE**

FRUIT CORDIALS

PREPARED FROM THE JUICE OF THE FINEST
SELECTED FRESH RIPE FRUIT.

Make Delicious Summer Beverages.

**RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY, DAMSON,
BLACK CURRANT, RED CURRANT,
ORLEANS PLUM,**

**PINEAPPLE, MORELLA CHERRY,
LIME FRUIT, &c.**

Price, 75 Cents per bottle.

**WATSON'S
SPARKLING EFFERVESCENT.**

CITRATE

OF

MAGNE SIA

When the body is in a heated or feverish condition, this preparation will be found most agreeable, as it tends to produce a slight moisture in the skin, and cools the system generally.

It makes an agreeable Saline Draught, Antacid and mildly Aperient, preferable to any other Saline as a Febrifuge.

In Bottles, 50 Cents and \$1 each.

CAUTION.—Being prepared expressly for Hot Climates, parties requiring the same are advised to be particular in ordering WATSON'S EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNE SIA, MANY SO-CALLED similar preparations being acid and irritating to the Stomach and Bowels.

**'SALT REGAL'
A NEW & MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY!
For the Prevention and Cure
of**

FEVER, CHOLERA, &c.

A Favorite Remedy at Home and Abroad.
An effervescent White Powder lately discovered which changes colour and develops OZONE—the principle of life.

Destroys Parasites and Fungoid growths in impure water, and directly affects Worms and Parasites in the system.

Price, \$1 per bottle.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Sole Agents for
HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.**

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
May, 1889. [5]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be sent to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the disclosure by correspondents of all questions of interest to the public, it is only fair to state that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue, latest Three o'clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium of Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 2.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are requested to remit that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

For months past the name of the King of the Netherlands has been prominently before the world owing to what was considered a fatal illness, and telegraphic reports have on several occasions reached us stating that the final disappearance from the great game of life of the last mighty race of the Princes of Orange could not be long delayed. Recently, however, King WILLIAM has made such astonishing progress towards ultimate recovery as to have resumed the duties of government, and such a consummation is much to be desired, as serious political complications may thereby be avoided. A recent letter from the Paris correspondent of the New York

Sun gives the following interesting sketch of his Majesty's life:

William III. has been a good King, liberal, constitutional, favorable to progress, thrifty of the finances of his subjects. He abandoned to the State half his civil list thus reducing it from 1,300,000 florins to 650,000 florins. On the other hand, taking advantage of an article of the Dutch Constitution of 1848, which says, "Le roi n' aille pas au Palais," whose intelligence was less considerable than her beauty, she replied: "Sir, I will call my mother. She can read much better than I can."

William III. was probably not of this opinion, for Mme. Abingdon did not remain long in favor. Mme. Musard, on the other hand, continued to be protected for some years after the war of 1870-71, and then, finding that her fortune was sufficiently colossal, she emancipated herself, and began to realize her dreams of living quietly with her husband, whom she loved exclusively, in spite of appearances to the contrary, surrounding him with all kinds of attentions; never losing sight of him except when business called her elsewhere. After her husband she loved her diamonds. "When I die," she used to say, "I want to have all my diamonds laid out on the bed." Still in the prime of mature beauty, Mme. Musard was smitten with blindness at thirty-seven, and died raving mad in Dr. Blanché's private asylum.

Her successor in the favor of William III. was Mme. Emilie Ambre, a French woman, who has had all sorts of adventures. She was born in Africa, passed her childhood in the desert, was sixteen at an early age with a craze for the stage, wandered over Europe and America as an artist, was for a time a star at the Italian opera in Paris in the old Salte Ventadour, married a real Count, made a mess of her marriage, returned to the provincial stage, and finally wrote the novel, "La Diva," in which the Prince of Wales, James Gordon Bennett and Christine Nilsson figure without being very seriously maltreated. Emilie Ambre, who settled in Holland, made the old King spend such a pile of money that his worthy Dutch subjects finally expelled the fair cascades from their territory. She was the sovereign's last caprice before he married the Princess Emma and became thoroughly respectable and venerable. As for Emilie Ambre, she is living obscurely in the provinces, and not troubled with a superfluity of wealth.

The Shanghai *Progress* of the 17th inst. publishes an editorial announcing the possibility of Portugal ceding all its colonies to Great Britain's greatest rival, out of spite for the wrongs Portugal is alleged to be sustaining at the hands of England in Africa. We have always admired the facility with which the Far East fresh-water Lusitanians, who almost without exception derive their means of livelihood from British trade and industry, like so many faithless curs, bite, instead of licking, the hand that feeds them. Still this is the invariable way they behave themselves whenever they can express their feelings in the columns of a newspaper. It is easy to understand that the Macao press, which is generally presided over by a few nondescript Portuguese functionaries who view everything British and foreign with jaundiced eyes, should now and then entertain bitter feelings, political and national against their superiors in the science of colonisation and the arts of progress. But that a purely Macaoese organ, such as the *Progress*, owned and edited by individuals who but for the appointments they hold in the English counting-houses, or the facilities offered by British civilisation in Shanghai, would probably be shouldering a musket at the princely remuneration of seven dollars a month in the hungry army of Macao, should take to reviling England and the English, is a monstrosity that deserves not merely the scalpel of criticism, but wholesale amputation. The following choice paragraph in the article alluded to in the *Progress* will be ample proof of our assertion. Our contemporary says: "Portugal is very small; all know it, and Portugal is not ignorant of the fact; but in greatness of soul, it is on a par with the greatest nations of the world. In order to avoid being annihilated by an unfaithful friend, Portugal will at least know how to get itself lost—which it does not yet require to do—to lose its own colonies, but in favour of another Great Power that should give Great Britain the lesson it seems so much to require."

"Lulu," he queried facetiously of his affianced on Sunday evening, as he turned the light down to a mere shadow of its former self, "why am I like a newspaper?" "I don't know," hazarded Lulu, hesitating, "unless it's because you try to make so many poor jokes." "That's not it," he answered with a tinge of coldness. "Why, then?" "Because I am just going to press!" And everything being revised and made up, the forms were locked, and the first impression was registered from Lulu's left eye about sou'-east, one point above nose.

JOHN FARLEY, seaman, unemployed, was doubtless very disorderly in the Sailor's Home the night before last, but that was no reason why he should be treated in the inhuman way he was yesterday. He was put in the dock at nine o'clock, along with a lot of Chinese, and was kept there three hours. During that time he was suffering from acute diarrhoea, which necessitated his lying in a prostrate position in the dock, and twice he had to be allowed to leave. Yet for three hours Mr. Wodehouse went on trying trivial Chinese cases, simply asking the man if he was sick. He was fined \$2 for his offence, as he probably deserved, but the imposition of the fine at nine o'clock would probably have been more welcome to poor Farley than being discharged at noon.

THE phrase "too thin" is generally regarded as an instance of American slang and is supposed to find its proper place only in words devoted to that now important branch of philology. In support of this theory one occasionally sees newspaper stories obviously manufactured for the purpose of explaining the origin of this expression; and it has even been called in the English press "a notable Americanism." The truth is it has a most reputable English paternity, having been used by Lord Chancellor Eldon in an opinion delivered in the case of *Peacock v. Peacock*. The point under discussion was whether "partnership, without any provision as to its duration, may be determined without previous notice." The eminent jurist decided that the question was one for the Court and Jury to act upon, summing up his opinion in these words: "I cannot agree that reasonable notice is a subject too thin for a jury to act upon; as in many cases juries and courts do determine what is reasonable notice." Here the expression was applied in what we term its slang sense.

SAVS New York *Truth*:—Our modern millionaires, rich though they may seem to us, are paupers when compared in wealth to the Middle-aged. Neither Jay Gould, Vanderbilt, the Duke of Westminster, Astor, Rhinelander, nor Rothschild, owns a tithe of the vast hoards possessed by the ancients, the misuse of which provoked the downfall of the Roman State. Tiberius, the second Emperor of Rome, left to Caligula a sum of money in hard cash equivalent to \$138,125,000, which, if history is to be believed, the latter gentleman spent in one year of royal and unbounded spleen. Caesar began life owing \$10,000,000, and before he ended it had got through \$73,000,000 of public treasure. Not the greatest of our Boudoirs ever dreamt of such omnivorous expenditure. Croesus had a nice little nest-egg, \$10,000,000, beside real estate and slaves beyond counting. *Europa* is reported to have expended \$40,000 in a single dish of which phoenix eggs and canned ambrosia direct from Olympus were probably component ingredients. Caligula paid \$400,000 for one supper, beating the Nitrato King by long odds for a distance. Helogabalus gobbled up \$100,000 at one debauch, and Lucretia never spent less than that sum on a meal. Where those nobles went away their victuals is open to theory. I have seen sea-sick people feed themselves, then the fishes, and then themselves again, and I fancy these gourmets must have acted on the same principle, or on that of Jack, the Giant-Killer who tied a leather sack under his doublet as a sort of secondary stomach.

TELEGRAMS.

PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 21st.

The announcement of the abandonment of the Sugar Convention Bill is premature. It will be brought off on second reading on the 26th June.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Meath's bill for admitting Women to the County Councils has been rejected.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

May 27th.

The proposed visit of the King of Italy and Emperor of Germany to Strasburg has caused intense excitement and bitterness in Paris; the visit has therefore been abandoned and the King of Italy has started home incognito avoiding Strasburg.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) inform us that the "Shire" Line steamship *Denbighshire* left Singapore yesterday for this port.

A MISSOURI editor excuses the absence of editorial matter in a recent issue of his paper by announcing that "the editor is now lying in bed with one foot in the grave."

OUR Macao correspondent writes in this morning that a violent thunderstorm accompanied by torrential rain burst over the Holy City at 7 a.m. to 7 a.m. and showed no signs of abatement by 7 a.m.

SOME Queensland Chinese statistics:—15 Chinamen committed matrimony. Of the brides one was a Queenslander, one Victorian, two were Scotch ladies, three were Bridgets and eight were Englishwomen.

We are requested to state that in consequence of the interruption in connection with the Tramway there will be only one Peak delivery daily. Letters and parcels may be posted in the General Post Office up to 12 o'clock.

SURGEONS are said to be using an instrument called the graphophone to register the characteristics of a cough. The patient-to-day coughs into the machine, and ten days hence may cough in comparison with it, to let the doctor see if his cough has changed.

In a note to Cooper's novel "The Spy," it is said that a busman widow who kept a tavern at an unnamed Westchester town, used to provide "bracers" for the young French officers that would make them feel as light as a cock's tail. This time the compound which produced the effect received the name of "cocktail."

ANOTHER bit of "English as she is spoke"! This is on the sign-board of a Chinese cigar-merchant's shop in Bonham Strand West:—"Co-co-co, dealer in all kinds of cigars, made with superior good, and the leaves of this trade-Mark was prized by the King of Spain, which cannot be forgot by others."

A. DA SILVA, one of the Wyndham Street clerks, was summoned to-day before Mr. Wodehouse for keeping a ferocious dog. The complainant said that one day she was going to the defendant's house when some Portuguese children clapped their hands, and the dog flew out and bit a little girl who was with her on the heel. The case was remanded.

A GREAT deal of sickening contribution on the coming election of a Deputy to represent the Holy City at the Lisbon Cortes is indulged in by the Macao rags, to the undivided satisfaction of the urchins and *dolce far niente* majority who infest that city. What benefit will accrue from so much nonsensical twaddle we cannot say, although we are sure both the gentlemen who actually represents the circle and his competitor would feel ashamed to be elected by the vote of such uncompromising *canaille*.

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JOHN FARLEY, seaman, unemployed, was doubtless very disorderly in the Sailor's Home the night before last, but that was no reason why he should be treated in the inhuman way he was yesterday. He was put in the dock at nine o'clock, along with a lot of Chinese, and was kept there three hours. During that time he was suffering from acute diarrhoea, which necessitated his lying in a prostrate position in the dock, and twice he had to be allowed to leave. Yet for three hours Mr. Wodehouse went on trying trivial Chinese cases, simply asking the man if he was sick. He was fined \$2 for his offence, as he probably deserved, but the imposition of the fine at nine o'clock would probably have been more welcome to poor Farley than being discharged at noon.

THE phrase "too thin" is generally regarded as an instance of American slang and is supposed to find its proper place only in words devoted to that now important branch of philology. In support of this theory one occasionally sees newspaper stories obviously manufactured for the purpose of explaining the origin of this expression; and it has even been called in the English press "a notable Americanism." The truth is it has a most reputable English paternity, having been used by Lord Chancellor Eldon in an opinion delivered in the case of *Peacock v. Peacock*. The point under discussion was whether "partnership, without any provision as to its duration, may be determined without previous notice." The eminent jurist decided that the question was one for the Court and Jury to act upon, summing up his opinion in these words: "I cannot agree that reasonable notice is a subject too thin for a jury to act upon; as in many cases juries and courts do determine what is reasonable notice." Here the expression was applied in what we term its slang sense.

SAVS New York *Truth*:—Our modern millionaires, rich though they may seem to us, are paupers when compared in wealth to the Middle-aged. Neither Jay Gould, Vanderbilt, the Duke of Westminster, Astor, Rhinelander, nor Rothschild, owns a tithe of the vast hoards possessed by the ancients, the misuse of which provoked the downfall of the Roman State. Tiberius, the second Emperor of Rome, left to Caligula a sum of money in hard cash equivalent to \$138,125,000, which, if history is to be believed, the latter gentleman spent in one year of royal and unbounded spleen. Caesar began life owing \$10,000,000, and before he ended it had got through \$73,000,000 of public treasure. Not the greatest of our Boudoirs ever dreamt of such omnivorous expenditure. Croesus had a nice little nest-egg, \$10,000,000, beside real estate and slaves beyond counting. *Europa* is reported to have expended \$40,000 in a single dish of which phoenix eggs and canned ambrosia direct from Olympus were probably component ingredients. Caligula paid \$400,000 for one supper, beating the Nitrato King by long odds for a distance. Helogabalus gobbled up \$100,000 at one debauch, and Lucretia never spent less than that sum on a meal. Where those nobles went away their victuals is open to theory. I have seen sea-sick people feed themselves, then the fishes, and then themselves again, and I fancy these gourmets must have acted on the same principle, or on that of Jack, the Giant-Killer who tied a leather sack under his doublet as a sort of secondary stomach.

TELEGRAMS.

PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 21st.

The announcement of the abandonment of the Sugar Convention Bill is premature. It will be brought off on second reading on the 26th June.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Meath's bill for admitting Women to the County Councils has been rejected.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

May 27th.

The proposed visit of the King of Italy and Emperor of Germany to Strasburg has caused intense excitement and bitterness in Paris; the visit has therefore been abandoned and the King of Italy has started home incognito avoiding Strasburg.

CHOLERA may be said to be rapidly extinguished in Manila; on the 25th inst. the number of deaths registered barely amounted to half a dozen.

OUR morning contemporary's Macao correspondent is evidently under the impression that a faithful chronicle of the informal dancing parties and other so-called amusements that take place in that dead-and-alive city is all the news that readers care to know. A few days ago he gave us a very creditable account of the Concert held at the Union Club; to-day he has a rehash of the Ball at Mr. Senra Fernandes' house. To what purpose all this detailed information of family gatherings in the Holy City? Is there nothing fresh from Chin-San to amuse the public with? Have the salt fish mongers, or the fresh fruit importers, or the priests and nuns of Macao all gone on furlough?

at the general meeting, as they felt that it would be a serious precedent if acceded to.

Mr. Bridgwood asked if the scholars in question were boarders or day-scholars. On being told that they were boarders, he continued that at St. Paul's College, with which he is connected, the boarders are members of the Club.

Mr. G. C. C. Master (hon. sec.) proposed that the request be refused, on the ground that if acceded to every other school could make a similar application, and have just as much right to consideration.

Mr. E. K. Chandler thought they might permit, say, half a dozen of the scholars to come, in consideration of the College paying a substantial donation to the Club funds.

Mr. Bailey seconded, but the amendment found few supporters, and the motion to exclude the boys was adopted.

The next business was the election of a Chairman, Secretary, treasurer, committee and sub-committees for the ensuing year.

Mr. Holliday agreed to accept the office of Chairman, and was at once elected, on the motion of Mr. Master.

Mr. Laing complained, before the ballot for the Committee took place, that the Bath-house sub-committee, Messrs. A. Denison, F. Grimble, and A. W. Stephen, the first two had probably not been in the Bath-house during the year, and that it had fallen into a very undesirable condition lately.

The balloting then commenced, and resulted in the following elections:-

Bath-house sub-Committee:- Messrs. F. Shepherd, W. Laing and A. G. Stephen. Boat-house sub-Committee:- Messrs. E. Friedrichs, J. A. Sampson and A. Turner. Gymnasium Sub-Committee:- Messrs. G. Brannwell, F. W. Koch and C. H. Thompson, Hon. Treasurer:- Mr. R. T. Wright, Hon. Secretary:- Mr. G. C. Master.

The Chairman said the next matter for their consideration was with respect to the May-blossom. They all knew what gave rise to the trouble respecting her, but by the rules of the Club the Committee were powerless in the matter. It would take too long to go into the matter then, and he suggested that it should be left to the Committee to deal with, in the event of the members desiring any alteration in the rules. To do this a requisition, signed by ten members, would have to be sent in, upon which the Committee would call a meeting and the whole matter could be thoroughly threshed out. It rested entirely with the members, though. At present the Committee had no power to exclude any Canton boat that might be built, and if the members desired to give them that power they should intimate the fact formally.

Mr. Powell had another proposition to make before the meeting closed—that the Bath-house be set apart from nine to eleven o'clock every Tuesday and Friday morning for the exclusive use of ladies. He said the number of ladies in the colony had rapidly increased of late years, and there were many among them who could swim well, but the only opportunity they had was at Stonecutters' Island, and there only under restrictions made by the Government. Probably before very long the Club would have to consider the desirability of building a new Bath-house, and better provision could then be made for ladies bathing, but until then it would only be an act of courtesy and gallantry on the part of the members to make some concession by permitting them to use the Bath-house for a few hours a week.

Mr. Hope concurred, and, no opposer daring to rise, the motion was carried.

Mr. Master asked the rowing men, if they would agree to a voluntary subscription amongst them of say, \$5 each, towards getting new oars. They had only a small number at present, and they were not all in good condition, and the Club was not sufficiently opulent to justify the Committee in spending more for the benefit of the rowing members.

The oarsmen present at once consented, and a vote of thanks having been accorded to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

(BY AN OLD SALT.)

It has often struck me, that among a certain class, the Excise Laws are honoured more in the breach than in the observance. To this class belong the Opium smugglers. These gentlemen are very unprincipled. They don't care about increasing the Revenue of their country, by paying duty, like honest loyal subjects. I have seen a good many successful and unsuccessful attempts at Opium smuggling in different parts of the world, and I will now try and spin a little yarn about some of them:

I was once in a ship called the *Jeante Douglas*, in the Eastern Trade running between Indian Ports, Rangoon, Straits Settlements and China. The Captain got very confidential with me, one day, and told me that he had on board contraband opium to the value of nearly 30,000 Rs. which he meant to smuggle into Shanghai, whither we were bound. He had got it from Calcutta, for a Shanghai merchant named Lim Whee. I asked him how the dickens he had managed to get such a quantity on board at Calcutta, without being suspected. He laughed; that was "easy enough." He had brought it on board in a keg as "corned beef." The outside of the keg was rubbed with salt meat and lime juice to make it smell honest and it was taken into the pantry and from thence to his cabin. Smuggling out of Calcutta was child's play. When we got to Shanghai and the Customs searchers came on board, of course the Captain had no opium to "declare" and none on his manifest. In Shanghai that opium was "passed" as "corned beef," and the officers were very obliging and allowed the "old man" to take it ashore as a present to Lim Whee, who was a very prominent merchant in the place and was very honest and would never do wrong. The Captain gave me 100 dollars, and told me that he had only got 500 from Lim Whee, but I am pretty certain he got about 1,500 at the very least, because he told me that Lim Whee would make over 100 per cent. clear profit. Of course I did not grumble at my share as I did not run any risk that time. But I think that money was given me more as an inducement to me to help him in after attempts. And I was naughty and did help him, and we were never caught.

While we were in Shanghai, another ship came in from Calcutta, and anchored a little way from us. One afternoon I was walking the poop and looking at this vessel, when something struck me as "very peculiar," in the look of her "fenders." These "fenders" are round blots of wood about 4 or 5 feet long, which are suspended out-side of a ship, to prevent "lighters" and other craft from "chafing" the paint of the hull, when lying alongside. Her "fenders" seemed to be very well cared for. They were painted black and had fine "four-standard Turks' Heads" (a kind of knot) worked round their top and bottom ends, and the "Turks' Heads" were painted red. They looked quite fresh, these "fenders." But what struck me most was that every alternate "fender" was thinner than its neighbour. They appeared as if they had been so arranged on purpose, so that the larger ones should stand all the pressure of a boat being alongside. I was certain that these "fenders" were only "bogus" ones as far as their use was concerned, but, of course, I said nothing. But, lying so close to each other we soon got acquainted, her mate and I. One evening I went aboard to have a chat. It was a moon-

light night and we were on the poop together. After a little conversation, I put on a knowing look and winking very solemnly with my left eye, I said:—"Sailor Jones! those 'fenders' of yours look fine! Eh?" "Well—yes," said Jones, "Now look here old man," says I, "Haven't they been 'doctored'?" No use denying it, I won't peach! Then he told me, "It was as I had suspected. The thin 'fenders' were hollow and full of opium. There was a plug nicely fitted into the lower end of each, which kept the opium from falling out. They could stand a decent amount of pressure, but not much. They had, 20,000 dollars worth, more than we had brought. I asked him how he was going to get it ashore and he said it was going as 'Tinned meat and Orange Marmalade' and that it was in the manifest too. Large cases of preserved meat, 'Soup and Broth' and 'Orange Marmalade' in 7 lb tins, were shipped in Calcutta to the order of a Shanghai Merchant. The opium had been brought on board in a portmanteau, quite openly, by the Captain. They only wanted the emptiness. When the cases were put into the 'tween decks the mate took care to place them well astern, near the "lazaret" (the after-part of a ship, where the stores are kept bulk-head, and when the cooies had gone up on deck, he moved aside the partition and rolled the cases into the "lazaret." The men aboard of that ship fared sumptuously at sea, having "full and plenty" of fresh soup, fresh meat, and marmalade. But the Cook had orders to be very careful of the tins and labels, and to bring them back to the cabin after emptying the contents. These tins were washed clean and taken into the mate's cabin, where they were filled by him with opium and then taken to the Captain's cabin, who cut round covers for them from sheets of tin and soldered them on. He had a little portable forge in his cabin for heating the Solder Bits." The covers were then painted the colour of the tins, green, like John Gillon and Co.'s Preserved Provisions. Each tin "thus cooked" was put into the cases in the "lazaret." Though they worked hard they were not able to dispose of all the opium before they got to Shanghai. So the remainder was put one dark night into some of these "fenders" which the Captain had got hollowed out in Calcutta. But every night they used to "dump" some of the meat and after washing the tins fill and solder them. "Do you see that 'fender' lying in the 'scupper' there just abreast of the main-mast, on the starboard side? Well that's one of them; it's the last one, and it will be emptied to-night. The day after tomorrow the consignment will go ashore." A week after that I met him on shore and he told me that he got 1000 dollars for his share in the transaction. Large quantities of opium are smuggled out of Calcutta and no one is a bit the wiser. The unfortunate wretches who try to get away with a few lbs. of it, get caught, but the wholesale smugglers get off scot-free.

I knew a Captain B—commanding a country ship of which he was also the owner; he was an awful sinner. He traded regularly to Mauritius and regularly smuggled in Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 worth of opium, which he carried in water-tight tin-cases. On his arrival in port, the first night, his cases used to be quietly passed over the side and sunk. On to these cases were attached long pieces of pack thread with little chips of wood at the end, as floats. The Custom Officers were not on board the first day so he had plenty of time. When they came, the second day, of course he had no opium on board, since it was all over the side. Some fine evening a rope with a weight at the end was lowered in the near neighbourhood of one of his floats and when it got dark, Ali Mohamed, his faithful Serang, would slip over the side with the end of a rope in his hand, and fastening himself by the weighted rope, make fast the other rope round the case which was then hauled up by Capt. B.—himself. Of course one else in the ship, with the exception of Mrs. B.—knew anything about it, everything was done so very quietly. Only one case at a time was brought up. Mrs. B.—was the person who took the opium ashore, and in her reticule. Once Mrs. B.—got very ill on board; so ill that a change of air and a trip up to the country was considered as absolutely necessary for her restoration to health. Of course the Doctor did not say all that; Capt. B.—said it. She was so very weak that she had to be taken ashore on a mattress placed in the stern sheets of the "pig." When they got ashore the mattress and Mrs. B.—on it, with a silk handkerchief over her face, was lifted into a Phaeton which drove away very slowly from the harbour. Oh! I had the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs only examined the *centre* of that mattress, which would have found that Mrs. B.—was lying on 50 balls of opium or 6,000 Rs. worth. Or had she removed the handkerchief from her face, they would have f. und her looking very healthy and pretty. Though his pack thread float lines were often broken, he never lost a case, because he knew exactly where to sound for each one. Ah! but he was a wicked old man. I got all this from him, many years after he had retired from the sea, and had sold his ship, and was resting on his laurels as an honest old sea-dog who had braved dangers of all kinds. But no one suspected that he had braved the danger of fourteen years free board and lodging, for opium smuggling.

Once saw a detective in Singapore go up to a swell-looking Chinaman who had just landed from a British Indiaman steamer, and snatching away his rather *too thick*, silver-headed walking stick, break it in two, when it was found to contain opium to the value of 120 Rs. Another time I saw a man caught at a Port on the Aracan Coast. He was evidently a "green uno," quite a novice. His was a very shallow trick. He put a ball of opium on his head and knotted his hair round it and then tied his "strong" or silken head-dress. But he was not smart enough for the Custom Clerk. This astute young Burmese noticed something peculiar in the development of the knot of hair, and having his suspicions that all was not quite right, he got the man by the hair and in the desperate struggle that then took place the man's face and jacket were simply plastered with opium. There was no denying it, when brought before the Captain, and made over to the Police. I once saw that young Clerk's head laid open by a swinging blow from a stick. He had made another successful arrest, and the victim, rendered desperate at the prospect of an enforced residence in jail, gave him this stunner and tried to escape (it was on shore), but was caught and handed over to the Police. He got 8 months and his captor got a reward of Rs. 50. He also got Rs. 50 for his first capture, while the smuggler got 6 months. I shall just relate one more instance of opium smuggling and then I will stop. In this case the attempt was also unsuccessful, but the smuggler was not caught, or rather he was caught, but was not convicted. A Superintendent of Police was victimised and sold. I did not see this myself, but I got it from a trustworthy source. A certain Superintendent of Police, from information received, went aboard of a mail steamer at a port in Aracan. He had been given to understand that the Chinese carpenter of the steamer was smuggling in large quantities of opium, and further that he had some on board that very trip. But this Superintendent wanted to have all the credit of the capture, and show what a smart detective he was; so he went on board unattended by his *police* and *police* and, in plain clothes. He went quietly up to the carpenter and told him to lead the way to his cabin; now John Chinaman had a cabin (which was also his shop) on the starboard side of the main deck, and it had a "dead light" (port for letting in light). In it there are two bunks in it, an upper and a lower,

When they got into the cabin, the Officer locked the door from the inside, and asked Johnny to show up that opium. Of course Johnny protested his innocence. But the Superintendent began to search. Under the lower bunk he noticed a little plank contrivance. But the bunk was so close to the deck that there was no reaching this suspicious-looking arrangement without lying flat on his stomach and wriggling underneath. But with the prospects before him of a big reward he did not mind dirtying his clothes, so in he went. It was, as he suspected, a beautiful nest of 30 balls of opium. He rolled the balls out, one by one from the trunk into the centre of the cabin. But John Chinaman was not asleep. Oh! no! The space under the bunk was very small, the poor Superintendent was in a very uncomfortable position and could not see behind him. So as fast as the balls came rolling out, Johnny picked them up and dropped them overboard, through the "port." When the Superintendent had rolled out 30 balls and could find no more he wriggled out again, expecting to see John in a state of collapse but not a bit of it. John was all right, but the opium was *not* *est*. "Where's that opium?" said the Superintendent. "What opium? Where opium? No got no opium," said the Celestial, quite unconcerned. And it was very true. There was no opium to be found, and there had been no witness to this scene to prove the opium as having been found. The Superintendent saw how matters stood and he must have looked and felt very small as he slunk out of that cabin in his dirty clothes.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM A VETERAN.

As this is Jubilee year it tends to make one look back and think of the flight of time, and in this way I am one of the veterans in the sale of your valuable and successful medicine. I have sold it from the very first, and have sent it into every country in England and many parts of Scotland. Well do I remember the first circular you sent out some nine or ten years ago. You had come to England from America to introduce Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I was struck by a paragraph in which you used these words: "Being a stranger in a strange land, I do not wish the people to feel that I want to take the last advantage over them. I feel that I have a remedy that will cure disease, and I have so much confidence in it that I authorise my agents to refund the money if people should say that they have not benefited by its use." I felt at once that you would never say that unless the medicine had merit, and I applied for the agency, a step which I now look back upon with great satisfaction.

Ever since that time I have found it by far the best remedy for Indigestion and Diarrhoea I have met with, and I have sold thousands of bottles. It has never failed in my case where there were any of the following symptoms—Nervous or sick headache, sourness of the stomach, rising off the fund after eating, a sense of fulness and heaviness, dizziness, bad breath, and inflammation of the gums and teeth, constipation, and yellowness of the eyes and skin, dull and lethargic sensations, ringing in the ears, heartburn, loss of appetite, and, in short, whenever there are signs that the system is clogged, and the blood is out of order.

Upon repeated inquiries, covering a great variety of ailments, my customers have always answered, "I am better," or "I am perfectly well." What I have seldom or never seen before in the case of any medicine is that people tell each other of its virtues, and those who have been cured *curse* the suffering: "Go and get Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, it will make you well!" Out of the hundreds of curs I will name one or two that happen to come into my mind.

Two old gentlemen, whose names they would not like me to give, had been martyrs to Indigestion and Diarrhoea for many years. They had tried all kinds of medicine without relief. One of them was so bad he could not bear a glass of ale. Both were advised to use the Syrup, and both recovered, and were as Hale and hearty as men in the prime of life.

A remarkable case is that of a house painter named Jeffries, who lived at Penshurst, in Kent. His business obliged him to expose himself a great deal to wind and weather, and he was seized with rheumatism, and his joints soon swelled up with dropsy, and were very stiff and painful. Nothing that the doctors could do seemed to reach the seat of the trouble. It so crippled him that he could do hardly any work, and for the whole of the winter of 1878 and '79, he had to give up and take to his bed. He had been afflicted in this sorry way for three years, and was getting worn out and disengaged. Besides, he had spent over £12 for what he called "doctor's sun" without the least benefit. In the Spring he heard of what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done for others and bought a 24 oz. bottle of me. In a few days he sent word he was much better—he before he had finished the bottle. He then sent to me for a 4 oz. bottle, and as I was going that way I carried it down to him myself. On getting to his house what was my astonishment and surprise to find him out in the garden weeding an onion bed. I could hardly believe my own eyes, and said:

"You ought not to be out here, man, it may be the death of you, after being laid up all winter with rheumatism and dropsy."

His reply was:—"There is no danger. The weather is fine, and Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup has done for me in a few days what the doctors could not do three years."

He kept on with the Syrup, and in three weeks he was at work again, and had had no return of the trouble for now nearly ten years. Any medicines that can do this should be known all over the world.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ROBERT GRAYSON,
OF GRAHAM & SON.

Holloway House, Sunbury,
Middlesex.

June 26th, 1887.

The above wonderful cure of Rheumatism was the result of the remarkable power of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup to cleanse the blood of the poisonous humours that arise from Indigestion and Diarrhoea.

Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup is sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, and by proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 85, Farringdon Road, London, Eng.—[446].

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

28th May, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometer in 24 hr. 1010.0 1010.5 1011.0 1011.5 1012.0 1012.5 1013.0 1013.5 1014.0 1014.5 1015.0 1015.5 1016.0 1016.5 1017.0 1017.5 1018.0 1018.5 1019.0 1019.5 1020.0 1020.5 1021.0 1021.5 1022.0 1022.5 1023.0 1023.5 1024.0 1024.5 1025.0 1025.5 1026.0 1026.5 1027.0 1027.5 1028.0 1028.5 1029.0 1029.5 1030.0 1030.5 1031.0 1031.5 1032.0 1032.5 1033.0 1033.5 1034.0 1034.5 1035.0 1035.5 1036.0 1036.5 1037.0 1037.5 1038.0 1038.5 1039.0 1039.5 1040.0 1040.5 1041.0 1041.5 1042.0 1042.5 1043.0 1043.5 1044.0 1044.5 1045.0 1045.5 1046.0 1046.5 1047.0 1047.5 1048.0 1048.5 1049.0 1049.5 1050.0 1050.5 1051.0 1051.5 1052.0 1052.5 1053.0 1053.5 1054.0 1054.5 1055.0 1055.5 1056.0 1056.5 1057.0 1057.5 1058.0 1058.5 1059.0 1059.5 1060.0 1060.5 1061.0 1061.5 1062.0 1062.5 1063.0 1063.5 1064.0 1064.5 1065.0 1065.5 1066.0 1066.5 1067.0 1067.5 1068.0 1068.5 1069.0 1069.5 1070.0 1070.5 1071.0 1071.5 1072.0 1072.5 1073.0 1073.5 1074.0 1074.5 1075.0 1075.5 1076.0 1076.5 1077.0 1077.5 1078.0 1078.5 1079.0 1079.5 1080.0 1080.5 1081.0 1081.5 1082.0 1082.5 1083.0 1083.5 1084.0 1084.5

